

**SOITEC SOLAR DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

3800 12-010 (GPA); Tierra Del Sol, 3300 12-010 (MUP), 3600 12-005 (REZ),
3921 77-046-01 (AP); Rugged Solar, 3300 12-007 (MUP); LanWest 3300 12-002
(MUP); ENVIRONMENTAL LOG NO.: 3910 120005 (ER)

NOTICE OF PREPARATION PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

December 6, 2012 through January 7, 2013

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING COMMENT SHEET

Tuesday, December 18, 2012
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 110
SAN DIEGO, CA 92123

RECEIVED
JAN 07 2013
Planning and
Development Services

WRITTEN COMMENT FORM

1969 Oil Spill off
Santa Barbara
Fred L. Hartley, president of Union Oil Co;
"I don't like to call it a disaster," because
there has been no loss of human life.
"I am amazed at the publicity for
the loss of a few birds."

(Attach additional pages as needed)

Rose Jackson Jan. 4, 2013
Signature Date

Rose Jackson
Print Name

MAIL, FAX or E-MAIL FORMS TO:

Robert Hingtgen
County of San Diego
Department of Planning & Development Services
5510 Overland Avenue, Suite 110
San Diego, CA 92123
FAX #: (858) 694-3373
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4148 Highway 80
Address
Bld, CA 91905
City State Zip Code
(619) 766-3386
Phone Number

COMMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY 4:00 PM, JANUARY 7, 2013

My daughter Teresa Jackson wrote a letter

But she did not include your pricey environmental impact
REPORT WHICH BASICALLY SAYS THAT THESE SOLAR PANELS DO
NOTHING WRONG TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

She also does not understand that the VALUE PER SQUARE FOOT IS LESS THAN
\$10 LET ME REPEAT THAT SAN DIEGO COUNTY PROPERTY, LESS THAN TEN
DOLLARS PER SQUARE FOOT. SO YOU CAN IMPROVE THIS VALUE BY
PUTTING SOLAR PANELS ON ALL THIS WORTHLESS PROPERTY.

When this company utterly fails like the failures of the off shore drilling which put the
California otter on the brink of extinction. The oil companies had all of otters oiled all.
The California otter is still an endangered species.

The people who said that would happen were just left in that I told you so state.

Union Oil's Platform A ruptured because of inadequate protective casing. The oil company had been given permission by the U.S. Geological Survey to cut corners and operate the platform with casings below federal and California standards. Investigators would later determine that more steel pipe sheathing inside the drilling hole would have prevented the rupture.

Because the oil rig was beyond California's three-mile coastal zone, the rig did not have to comply with state standards. At the time, California drilling regulations were far more rigid those implied by the federal government.

Aftermath

In the spring following the oil spill, Earth Day was born nationwide. Many consider the publicity surrounding the oil spill a major impetus to the environmental movement.

Only days after the spill began, Get Oil Out (GOO) was founded in Santa Barbara. Founder Bud Bottoms urged the public to cut down on driving, burn oil company credit cards and boycott gas stations associated with offshore drilling companies. Volunteers helped the organization gather 100,000 signatures on a petition banning offshore oil drilling. While drilling was only halted temporarily, laws were passed to strengthen offshore drilling regulations. Union Oil suffered millions in losses from the clean-up efforts, payments to fishermen and local businesses, and lawsuit settlements. But maybe worse, the reputation of the oil industry was forever tarnished.

In Their Own Words . . .

Nature writer John McKinney:

"I had been impressed by the way energetic college students, shopkeepers, surfers, parents with their kids, all joined the beach clean-up. I saw a Montecito society matron transporting oily birds in her Mercedes." McKinney witnessed the event firsthand as a volunteer who rescued oiled birds. A chapter of his book *A Walk Along Land's End* describes his experience.

Fred L. Hartley, president of Union Oil Co.:

"I don't like to call it a disaster," because there has been no loss of human life.
"I am amazed at the publicity for the loss of a few birds."

Santa Barbara NewsPress Editor Thomas Storke:

"Never in my long lifetime have I ever seen such an aroused populace at the grassroots level. This oil pollution has done something I have never seen before in Santa Barbara – it has united citizens of all political persuasions in a truly nonpartisan cause."

U.S. President Richard Nixon:

"It is sad that it was necessary that Santa Barbara should be the example that had to bring it to the attention of the American people. What is involved is the use of our resources of the sea and of the land in a more effective way and with more concern for preserving the beauty and the natural resources that are so important to any kind of society that we want for the future. The Santa Barbara incident has frankly touched the conscience of the American people."

Many credit the 1969 oil spill with igniting the environmental movement. For eleven days, 200,000 gallons of crude oil spilled into the channel from a disabled oil rig. In the aftermath, 3600 birds were dead along with ten seals and dolphins and countless fish and marine invertebrates.

In 1994, 37 marine oil spills were reported in the county. In addition, natural oil seepages in the ocean ensnare

many migratory birds. Last year, the network treated 47 oiled birds.

**GOO! (Get Oil Out)**

started in 69 (SB grassroots environ. group)



Main



PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release:

December 18, 2012

Contacts:

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Brian Segee, Environmental Defense Center, (805) 963-1622 x109

THE 'NO-OTTER ZONE' IS NO MORE

FWS TERMINATES SOUTHERN SEA OTTER TRANSLOCATION PROGRAM, FULFILLS 2009
LEGAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE OTTER PROJECT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE CENTER

Today, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) published a final rule officially ending the 'no-otter zone' encompassing nearly all of the sea otter's natural range in southern California. In 2009, the Environmental Defense Center (EDC) sued the FWS on behalf of The Otter Project and itself, challenging FWS' decades-long delay in making a required decision on whether or not to terminate the 'Southern Sea Otter Translocation Program'--an outdated rule from 1987 prohibiting threatened southern sea otters from California waters south of Point Conception (Santa Barbara County to the Mexican border). Allowing otters to once again inhabit southern California waters is considered critical to the recovery of the species. Under a 2010 legal settlement reached by The Otter Project and EDC with the FWS, the agency was required to make a final decision on the fate of the program by December 2012. Publication of the final rule is the last step of the settlement between the FWS and the two environmental groups.

"Trying to tell a marine mammal to stay on one side of an imaginary line across the water was a dumb idea," said Steve Shimek, Executive Director of The Otter Project. "This rule will not only protect sea otters from harm, but because of the otters' critical role in the environment, it will also help restore our local ocean ecosystem."

"Southern sea otters have been largely absent from their historic southern California habitat for far too long," stated Brian Segee, EDC Staff Attorney and lead attorney in the litigation and subsequent settlement. "This decision is a critical step in efforts to recover southern sea otters, by formally allowing this charismatic and intelligent species to naturally return to waters south of Point Conception."

Under the decision, sea otters are now legally free to float the sunny southern California waters without the threat of being trapped and 'deported' to northern California. Sea otters in southern California will have the same protections under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as otters to the north, including being protected from harm from any new development plans that could impact their recovery.

The southern sea otter population numbers around 2,800 in a range that once supported 12,000 to 16,000 sea otters and is listed as 'threatened' under the ESA and 'depleted' under the MMPA. Sea otter recovery is impossible with the 'no-otter zone' in place.

Beginning in 1987, when the 'no-otter zone' was established, the FWS moved 140 southern sea otters to San Nicolas Island, the most remote of California's Channel Islands, in an attempt to establish a reserve population and protect the small and struggling mainland population from a catastrophic event, such as an oil spill. Shellfish fishermen, the offshore oil industry, and the Navy objected to the plan and as a result the 'no-otter zone' (officially called the 'management zone') was established. Unfortunately, the relocation plan failed immediately when all but about 11 of the 140 otters swam away from San Nicolas Island and back to their home waters or perished. In spite of the failure, the 'no-otter zone' stayed in place and wandering otters were trapped and deported for many years.

The mainland population began to expand its range into 1995 and in 1998 152 otters swam nearly en masse across the line. Fishermen sued the FWS, demanding the otters be trapped and removed. That lawsuit failed. In 2001 the FWS declared that it would no longer move otters out of the zone but left the lower level of protection of sea otters in the zone in place. The failure of the FWS to protect the otters in this area led to the lawsuit filed by The Otter Project and EDC.

###

The Otter Project protects our watersheds and coastal oceans for the benefit of California sea otters and humans through science-based policy and advocacy. Founded in 1998, The Otter Project has worked to improve nearshore ocean health and resolve the barriers to sea otter recovery. Learn more about The Otter Project at www.otterproject.org.

The **Environmental Defense Center**, a non-profit law firm, protects and enhances the local environment through education, advocacy, and legal action and works primarily within Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo counties. Since 1977, EDC has empowered community based organizations to advance environmental protection. Program areas include protecting coast and ocean resources, open spaces and wildlife, and human and environmental health. Learn more about EDC at www.EnvironmentalDefenseCenter.org.

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Red-tailed Hawk

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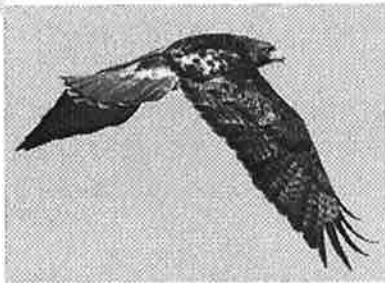
Buteo jamaicensis | ORDER: ACCIPITRIFORMES | FAMILY: ACCIPITRIDAE

 IUCN Conservation Status: Least Concern

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Go to: [Red-tailed Hawk](#)



© Gil Miller

This is probably the most common hawk in North America. If you've got sharp eyes you'll see several individuals on almost any long car ride, anywhere. Red-tailed Hawks soar above open fields, slowly turning circles on their broad, rounded wings. Other times you'll see them atop telephone poles, eyes fixed on the ground to catch the movements of a vole or a rabbit, or simply waiting out cold weather before climbing a thermal updraft into the sky.




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Keys to identification



Hawks

Typical Voice



Size & Shape

Red-tailed Hawks are large hawks with typical *Buteo* proportions: very broad, rounded wings and a short, wide tail. Large females seen from a distance might fool you into thinking you're seeing an eagle. (Until an actual eagle comes along.)

Color Pattern

Most Red-tailed Hawks are rich brown above and pale below, with a streaked belly and, on the wing underside, a dark bar between shoulder and wrist. The tail is usually pale below and cinnamon-red above, though in young birds it's brown and banded. "Dark-phase" birds are all chocolate-brown with a warm red tail. "Rufous-phase" birds are reddish-brown on the chest with a dark belly.

Behavior

You'll most likely see Red-tailed Hawks soaring in wide circles high over a field. When flapping, their wingbeats are heavy. In high winds they may face into the wind and hover without flapping, eyes fixed on the ground. They attack in a slow, controlled dive with legs outstretched – much different from a falcon's stoop.

Habitat

The Red-tailed Hawk is a bird of open country. Look for it along fields and perched on telephones poles, fenceposts, or trees standing alone or along edges of fields.

Range Map

Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis



Map by Cornell Lab of Ornithology
 Range data by NatureServe

[View dynamic map of eBird sightings](#)

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The Rarest Info Around

Endangered Species in California

California has 289 threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

Animals -- 111

Status Listing

E	Albatross, short-tailed (<u><i>Phoebastria albatrus</i></u>)
T	Beetle, delta green ground (<u><i>Elaphrus viridis</i></u>)
E	Beetle, Mount Hermon June (<u><i>Polyphylla barbata</i></u>)
T	Beetle, valley elderberry longhorn (<u><i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i></u>)
T	Butterfly, bay checkerspot (<u><i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Behren's silverspot (<u><i>Speyeria zerene behrensi</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, callippe silverspot (<u><i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, El Segundo blue (<u><i>Euphilotes battoides allyni</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Lange's metalmark (<u><i>Apodemia mormo langei</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, lotis blue (<u><i>Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, mission blue (<u><i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Myrtle's silverspot (<u><i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i></u>)
T	Butterfly, Oregon silverspot (<u><i>Speyeria zerene hippolyta</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Palos Verdes blue (<u><i>Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Quino checkerspot (<u><i>Euphydryas editha quino</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, San Bruno elfin (<u><i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i></u>)
E	Butterfly, Smith's blue (<u><i>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</i></u>)
E	Chub, bonytail (<u><i>Gila elegans</i></u>)

- E Chub, Mohave tui (*Gila bicolor mohavensis*)**
- E Chub, Owens tui (*Gila bicolor snyderi*)**
- E Condor, California (U.S.A. only) (*Gymnogyps californianus*)**
- E Crayfish, Shasta (*Pacifastacus fortis*)**
- T Eagle, bald (lower 48 States) (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)**
- E Fairy shrimp, Conservancy (*Branchinecta conservatio*)**
- E Fairy shrimp, longhorn (*Branchinecta longiantenna*)**
- E Fairy shrimp, Riverside (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)**
- E Fairy shrimp, San Diego (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*)**
- T Fairy shrimp, vernal pool (*Branchinecta lynchi*)**
- E Fly, Delhi Sands flower-loving (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)**
- E Flycatcher, southwestern willow (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)**
- E Fox, San Joaquin kit (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*)**
- T Frog, California red-legged (subspecies range clarified) (*Rana aurora draytonii*)**
- T Gnatcatcher, coastal California (*Polioptila californica californica*)**
- E Goby, tidewater Entire (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)**
- T Goose, Aleutian Canada (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)**
- E Grasshopper, Zayante band-winged (*Trimerotropis infantilis*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, Fresno (*Dipodomys nitratoide exilis*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, giant (*Dipodomys ingens*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, Morro Bay (*Dipodomys heermanni morroensis*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, San Bernardino Merriam's (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, Stephens' (*Dipodomys stephensi*)**
- E Kangaroo rat, Tipton (*Dipodomys nitratoide nitratoide*)**
- E Lizard, blunt-nosed leopard (*Gambelia silus*)**
- T Lizard, Coachella Valley fringe-toed (*Uma inornata*)**
- T Lizard, Island night (*Xantusia riversiana*)**
- T Moth, Kern primrose sphinx (*Euproserpinus euterpe*)**
- E Mountain beaver, Point Arena (*Aplodontia rufa nigra*)**
- E Mouse, Pacific pocket (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*)**

- E** **Mouse, salt marsh harvest (Reithrodontomys raviventris)**
- T** **Murrelet, marbled (CA, OR, WA) (Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus)**
- XN** **Otter, southern sea [XN] (Enhydra lutris nereis)**
- T** **Otter, southern sea (except where XN) (Enhydra lutris nereis)**
- T** **Owl, northern spotted (Strix occidentalis caurina)**
- E** **Pelican, brown (except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL) (Pelecanus occidentalis)**
- E** **Pikeminnow, Colorado (except Salt and Verde R. drainages, AZ) (Ptychocheilus lucius)**
- T** **Plover, western snowy (Pacific coastal pop.) (Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)**
- E** **Pupfish, desert (Cyprinodon macularius)**
- E** **Pupfish, Owens (Cyprinodon radiosus)**
- E** **Rabbit, riparian brush (Sylvilagus bachmani riparius)**
- E** **Rail, California clapper (Rallus longirostris obsoletus)**
- E** **Rail, light-footed clapper (U.S.A. only) (Rallus longirostris levipes)**
- E** **Rail, Yuma clapper (U.S.A. only) (Rallus longirostris yumanensis)**
- E** **Salamander, California tiger U.S.A. (CA - Santa Barbara County) (Ambystoma californiense)**
- E** **Salamander, desert slender (Batrachoseps aridus)**
- E** **Salamander, Santa Cruz long-toed (Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum)**
- E** **Salmon, chinook (winter Sacramento R.) (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)**
- T** **Salmon, chinook (CA Central Valley spring-run) (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)**
- T** **Salmon, chinook (CA coastal) (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)**
- T** **Salmon, coho (OR, CA pop.) (Oncorhynchus kisutch)**
- T** **Salmon, coho (central CA coast) (Oncorhynchus kisutch)**
- T** **Sea turtle, green (except where endangered) (Chelonia mydas)**
- E** **Sea turtle, leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)**
- T** **Sea turtle, loggerhead (Caretta caretta)**
- T** **Sea-lion, Steller (eastern pop.) (Eumetopias jubatus)**
- T** **Seal, Guadalupe fur (Arctocephalus townsendi)**
- E** **Sheep, bighorn (Peninsular CA pop.) (Ovis canadensis)**

E	Sheep, bighorn (Sierra Nevada pop.) (<u><i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i></u>)
E	Shrike, San Clemente loggerhead (<u><i>Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi</i></u>)
E	Shrimp, California freshwater (<u><i>Syncaris pacifica</i></u>)
E	Skipper, Laguna Mountains (<u><i>Pyrgus ruralis lagunae</i></u>)
T	Smelt, delta (<u><i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i></u>)
E	Snail, Morro shoulderband (<u><i>Helminthoglypta walkeriana</i></u>)
T	Snake, giant garter (<u><i>Thamnophis gigas</i></u>)
E	Snake, San Francisco garter (<u><i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i></u>)
T	Sparrow, San Clemente sage (<u><i>Amphispiza belli clementeae</i></u>)
T	Splittail, Sacramento (<u><i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i></u>)
E	Steelhead (southern CA coast) (<u><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i></u>)
T	Steelhead (central CA coast) (<u><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i></u>)
T	Steelhead (Central Valley CA) (<u><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i></u>)
T	Steelhead (south central CA coast) (<u><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i></u>)
E	Stickleback, unarmored threespine (<u><i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i></u>)
E	Sucker, Lost River (<u><i>Deltistes luxatus</i></u>)
E	Sucker, Modoc (<u><i>Catostomus microps</i></u>)
E	Sucker, razorback (<u><i>Xyrauchen texanus</i></u>)
T	Sucker, Santa Ana (3 CA river basins) (<u><i>Catostomus santaanae</i></u>)
E	Sucker, shortnose (<u><i>Chasmistes brevirostris</i></u>)
E	Tadpole shrimp, vernal pool (<u><i>Lepidurus packardii</i></u>)
E	Tern, California least (<u><i>Sterna antillarum browni</i></u>)
E	Toad, arroyo (<u><i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i></u>)
T(S/A)	Tortoise, desert (outside/taken from Sonoran Desert) (<u><i>Gopherus agassizii</i></u>)
T	Tortoise, desert (U.S.A., except in Sonoran Desert) (<u><i>Gopherus agassizii</i></u>)
T	Towhee, Inyo California (<u><i>Pipilo crissalis eremophilus</i></u>)
T	Trout, Lahontan cutthroat (<u><i>Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi</i></u>)
T	Trout, Little Kern golden (<u><i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita whitei</i></u>)
T	Trout, Paiute cutthroat (<u><i>Oncorhynchus clarki seleniris</i></u>)
E	Vireo, least Bell's (<u><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></u>)

- E** Vole, Amargosa (*Microtus californicus scirpensis*)
- E** Whale, blue (*Balaenoptera musculus*)
- E** Whale, humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
- T** Whipsnake, Alameda (*Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*)
- E** Woodrat, riparian (*Neotoma fuscipes riparia*)

Plants -- 178

Status **Listing**

- T** Thornmint, San Diego (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*)
- E** Thornmint, San Mateo (*Acanthomintha obovata duttonii*)
- E** Onion, Munz's (*Allium munzii*)
- E** Alopecurus, Sonoma (*Alopecurus aequalis sonomensis*)
- E** Fiddleneck, large-flowered (*Amsinckia grandiflora*)
- E** Rock-cress, Hoffmann's (*Arabis hoffmannii*)
- E** Rock-cress, McDonald's (*Arabis mcdonaldiana*)
- E** Manzanita, Santa Rosa Island (*Arctostaphylos confertiflora*)
- E** Manzanita, Del Mar (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa crassifolia*)
- E** Manzanita, Presidio (*Arctostaphylos hookeri ravenii*)
- T** Manzanita, Morro (*Arctostaphylos morroensis*)
- T** Manzanita, Ione (*Arctostaphylos myrtifolia*)
- T** Manzanita, pallid (*Arctostaphylos pallida*)
- E** Sandwort, Marsh (*Arenaria paludicola*)
- T** Sandwort, Bear Valley (*Arenaria ursina*)
- E** Milk-vetch, Cushenbury (*Astragalus albens*)
- E** Milk-vetch, Braunton's (*Astragalus brauntonii*)
- E** Milk-vetch, Clara Hunt's (*Astragalus clarianus*)
- E** Milk-vetch, Lane Mountain (*Astragalus jaegerianus*)
- E** Milk-vetch, Coachella Valley (*Astragalus lentiginosus coachellae*)
- T** Milk-vetch, Fish Slough (*Astragalus lentiginosus piscinensis*)
- T** Milk-vetch, Peirson's (*Astragalus magdalenae peirsonii*)
- E** Milk-vetch, coastal dunes (*Astragalus tener titi*)
- E** Milk-vetch, triple-ribbed (*Astragalus tricarinatus*)
- E** Crownscale, San Jacinto Valley (*Atriplex coronata*)

notatior)

T	Baccharis, Encinitas (<u>Baccharis vanessae</u>)
E	Barberry, Nevin's (<u>Berberis nevinii</u>)
E	Barberry, island (<u>Berberis pinnata insularis</u>)
E	Barberry, Truckee (<u>Berberis sonnei</u>)
E	Sunshine, Sonoma (<u>Blennosperma bakeri</u>)
T	Brodiaea, thread-leaved (<u>Brodiaea filifolia</u>)
T	Brodiaea, Chinese Camp (<u>Brodiaea pallida</u>)
T	Mariposa lily, Tiburon (<u>Calochortus tiburonensis</u>)
T	Pussypaws, Mariposa (<u>Calyptridium pulchellum</u>)
E	Morning-glory, Stebbins' (<u>Calystegia stebbinsii</u>)
T	Evening-primrose, San Benito (<u>Camissonia benitensis</u>)
E	Sedge, white (<u>Carex albida</u>)
E	Paintbrush, Tiburon (<u>Castilleja affinis neglecta</u>)
T	Owl's-clover, fleshy (<u>Castilleja campestris succulenta</u>)
T	Paintbrush, ash-grey (<u>Castilleja cinerea</u>)
E	Indian paintbrush, San Clemente Island (<u>Castilleja grisea</u>)
E	Paintbrush, soft-leaved (<u>Castilleja mollis</u>)
E	Jewelflower, California (<u>Caulanthus californicus</u>)
E	Ceanothus, coyote (<u>Ceanothus ferrisiae</u>)
T	Ceanothus, Vail Lake (<u>Ceanothus ophiochilus</u>)
E	Ceanothus, Pine Hill (<u>Ceanothus roderickii</u>)
T	Centaury, spring-loving (<u>Centaureium namophilum</u>)
E	Mountain-mahogany, Catalina Island (<u>Cercocarpus traskiae</u>)
T	Spurge, Hoover's (<u>Chamaesyce hooveri</u>)
T	Amole, purple (<u>Chlorogalum purpureum</u>)
E	Spineflower, Howell's (<u>Chorizanthe howellii</u>)
E	Spineflower, Orcutt's (<u>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</u>)
E	Spineflower, Ben Lomond (<u>Chorizanthe pungens hartwegiana</u>)
T	Spineflower, Monterey (<u>Chorizanthe pungens pungens</u>)
E	Spineflower, Robust (<u>Chorizanthe robusta</u>)
E	Spineflower, Sonoma (<u>Chorizanthe valida</u>)
E	Thistle, fountain (<u>Cirsium fontinale fontinale</u>)
E	Thistle, Chorro Creek bog (<u>Cirsium fontinale obispoense</u>)
E	Thistle, Suisun (<u>Cirsium hydrophilum hydrophilum</u>)
E	Thistle, La Graciosa (<u>Cirsium loncholepis</u>)

E	Clarkia, Presidio (<u>Clarkia franciscana</u>)
E	Clarkia, Vine Hill (<u>Clarkia imbricata</u>)
E	Clarkia, Pismo (<u>Clarkia speciosa immaculata</u>)
T	Clarkia, Springville (<u>Clarkia springvillensis</u>)
E	Bird's-beak, salt marsh (<u>Cordylanthus maritimus maritimus</u>)
E	Bird's-beak, soft (<u>Cordylanthus mollis mollis</u>)
E	Bird's beak, palmate-bracted (<u>Cordylanthus palmatus</u>)
E	Bird's-beak, Pennell's (<u>Cordylanthus tenuis capillaris</u>)
E	Cypress, Santa Cruz (<u>Cupressus abramsiana</u>)
T	Cypress, Gowen (<u>Cupressus goveniana goveniana</u>)
E	Larkspur, Baker's (<u>Delphinium bakeri</u>)
E	Larkspur, yellow (<u>Delphinium luteum</u>)
E	Larkspur, San Clemente Island (<u>Delphinium variegatum kinkiense</u>)
E	Spineflower, slender-horned (<u>Dodecahema leptoceras</u>)
T	Dudleya, Conejo (<u>Dudleya abramsii parva</u>)
T	Dudleya, marcescent (<u>Dudleya cymosa marcescens</u>)
T	Dudleyea, Santa Monica Mountains (<u>Dudleya cymosa ovatifolia</u>)
T	Dudleya, Santa Cruz Island (<u>Dudleya nesiotica</u>)
E	Dudleya, Santa Clara Valley (<u>Dudleya setchellii</u>)
T	Liveforever, Laguna Beach (<u>Dudleya stolonifera</u>)
E	Liveforever, Santa Barbara Island (<u>Dudleya traskiae</u>)
T	Dudleya, Verity's (<u>Dudleya verityi</u>)
E	Mallow, Kern (<u>Eremalche kernensis</u>)
E	Woolly-star, Santa Ana River (<u>Eriastrum densifolium sanctorum</u>)
T	Woolly-star, Hoover's (<u>Eriastrum hooveri</u>)
T	Daisy, Parish's (<u>Erigeron parishii</u>)
E	Mountain balm, Indian Knob (<u>Eriodictyon altissimum</u>)
E	Yerba santa, Lompoc (<u>Eriodictyon capitatum</u>)
E	Buckwheat, Ione (<u>Eriogonum apricum</u>)
T	Wild-buckwheat, southern mountain (<u>Eriogonum kennedyi austromontanum</u>)
E	Buckwheat, cushenbury (<u>Eriogonum ovalifolium vineum</u>)
E	Sunflower, San Mateo woolly (<u>Eriophyllum latilobum</u>)
E	Button-celery, San Diego (<u>Eryngium aristulatum parishii</u>)
E	Thistle, Loch Lomond coyote (<u>Eryngium constancei</u>)

- E** **Wallflower, Contra Costa (*Erysimum capitatum angustatum*)**
- E** **Wallflower, Menzies' (*Erysimum menziesii*)**
- E** **Wallflower, Ben Lomond (*Erysimum teretifolium*)**
- E** **Flannelbush, Pine Hill (*Fremontodendron californicum decumbens*)**
- E** **Flannelbush, Mexican (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*)**
- E** **Bedstraw, island (*Galium buxifolium*)**
- E** **Bedstraw, El Dorado (*Galium californicum sierrae*)**
- E** **Gilia, Monterey (*Gilia tenuiflora arenaria*)**
- E** **Gilia, Hoffmann's slender-flowered (*Gilia tenuiflora hoffmannii*)**
- T** **Gumplant, Ash Meadows (*Grindelia fraxino-pratensis*)**
- T** **Rush-rose, island (*Helianthemum greenei*)**
- T** **Tarplant, Otay (*Hemizonia conjugens*)**
- E** **Tarplant, Gaviota (*Hemizonia increscens villosa*)**
- T** **Dwarf-flax, Marin (*Hesperolinon congestum*)**
- T** **Tarplant, Santa Cruz (*Holocarpha macradenia*)**
- T** **Howellia, water (*Howellia aquatilis*)**
- E** **Goldfields, Burke's (*Lasthenia burkei*)**
- E** **Goldfields, Contra Costa (*Lasthenia conjugens*)**
- E** **Layia, beach (*Layia carnosa*)**
- E** **Wooly-threads, San Joaquin (*Lembertia congdonii*)**
- E** **Bladderpod, San Bernardino Mountains (*Lesquerella kingii bernardina*)**
- E** **Lessingia, San Francisco (*Lessingia germanorum*)**
- E** **Lily, Western (*Lilium occidentale*)**
- E** **Lily, Pitkin Marsh (*Lilium pardalinum pitkinense*)**
- E** **Meadowfoam, Butte County (*Limnanthes floccosa californica*)**
- E** **Meadowfoam, Sebastopol (*Limnanthes vinculans*)**
- E** **Woodland-star, San Clemente Island (*Lithophragma maximum*)**
- E** **Broom, San Clemente Island (*Lotus dendroideus traskiae*)**
- E** **Lupine, Nipomo Mesa (*Lupinus nipomensis*)**
- E** **Lupine, clover (*Lupinus tidestromii*)**
- E** **Bush-mallow, San Clemente Island (*Malacothamnus clementinus*)**
- E** **Bush-mallow, Santa Cruz Island (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus nesioticus*)**

E	Malacothrix, Santa Cruz Island (<u><i>Malacothrix indecora</i></u>)
E	Malacothrix, island (<u><i>Malacothrix squalida</i></u>)
E	Monardella, willowy (<u><i>Monardella linoidea viminea</i></u>)
T	Navarretia, spreading (<u><i>Navarretia fossalis</i></u>)
E	Navarretia, few-flowered (<u><i>Navarretia leucocephala pauciflora</i></u>)
E	Navarretia, many-flowered (<u><i>Navarretia leucocephala plieantha</i></u>)
T	Grass, Colusa (<u><i>Neostapfia colusana</i></u>)
E	Niterwort, Amargosa (<u><i>Nitrophila mohavensis</i></u>)
E	Evening-primrose, Eureka Valley (<u><i>Oenothera avita eurekaensis</i></u>)
E	Evening-primrose, Antioch Dunes (<u><i>Oenothera deltoides howellii</i></u>)
E	Cactus, Bakersfield (<u><i>Opuntia treleasei</i></u>)
E	Grass, California Orcutt (<u><i>Orcuttia californica</i></u>)
T	Orcutt grass, San Joaquin (<u><i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i></u>)
E	Orcutt grass, hairy (<u><i>Orcuttia pilosa</i></u>)
T	Orcutt grass, slender (<u><i>Orcuttia tenuis</i></u>)
E	Orcutt grass, Sacramento (<u><i>Orcuttia viscida</i></u>)
E	Oxytheca, cushenbury (<u><i>Oxytheca parishii goodmaniana</i></u>)
E	Stonecrop, Lake County (<u><i>Parvisedum leiocarpum</i></u>)
E	Pentachaeta, white-rayed (<u><i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i></u>)
E	Pentachaeta, Lyon's (<u><i>Pentachaeta lyoni</i></u>)
E	Phacelia, island (<u><i>Phacelia insularis insularis</i></u>)
E	Phlox, Yreka (<u><i>Phlox hirsuta</i></u>)
E	Piperia, Yadon's (<u><i>Piperia yadonii</i></u>)
E	Allocarya, Calistoga (<u><i>Plagiobothrys strictus</i></u>)
E	Bluegrass, San Bernardino (<u><i>Poa atropurpurea</i></u>)
E	Bluegrass, Napa (<u><i>Poa napensis</i></u>)
E	Mesa-mint, San Diego (<u><i>Pogogyne abramsii</i></u>)
E	Mesa-mint, Otay (<u><i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i></u>)
E	Potentilla, Hickman's (<u><i>Potentilla hickmanii</i></u>)
E	Sunburst, Hartweg's golden (<u><i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i></u>)
T	Sunburst, San Joaquin adobe (<u><i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i></u>)
E	Watercress, Gambel's (<u><i>Rorippa gambellii</i></u>)
T	Butterweed, Layne's (<u><i>Senecio layneae</i></u>)
E	Rockcress, Santa Cruz Island (<u><i>Sibara filifolia</i></u>)
E	Checker-mallow, Keck's (<u><i>Sidalcea keckii</i></u>)

- E** **Checker-mallow, Kenwood Marsh (*Sidalcea oregana* *valida*)**
- E** **Checker-mallow, pedate (*Sidalcea pedata*)**
- E** **Jewelflower, Metcalf Canyon (*Streptanthus albidus* *albidus*)**
- E** **Jewelflower, Tiburon (*Streptanthus niger*)**
- E** **Seablite, California (*Suaeda californica*)**
- E** **Grass, Eureka Dune (*Swallenia alexandrae*)**
- E** **Taraxacum, California (*Taraxacum californicum*)**
- E** **Mustard, slender-petaled (*Thelypodium stenopetalum*)**
- E** **Penny-cress, Kneeland Prairie (*Thlaspi californicum*)**
- E** **Fringepod, Santa Cruz Island (*Thysanocarpus* *conchuliferus*)**
- T** **Bluecurls, Hidden Lake (*Trichostema austromontanum* *compactum*)**
- E** **Clover, showy Indian (*Trifolium amoenum*)**
- E** **Clover, Monterey (*Trifolium trichocalyx*)**
- E** **Orcutt grass, Greene's (*Tuctoria greenei*)**
- E** **Grass, Solano (*Tuctoria mucronata*)**
- T** **Vervain, Red Hills (*Verbena californica*)**
- T** **Crownbeard, big-leaved (*Verbesina dissita*)**

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A black and white photograph showing a person's shadow cast onto a dark, diamond-patterned surface. The shadow is positioned next to a light-colored, textured wall or ledge. The shadow appears to be of a person in a dynamic pose, possibly jumping or running. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality.

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